

DALLY PRACTICING SYSTEMS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is related to prior provisional application Serial Number 60/459,434, filed 03/31/2003, entitled "DALLY PRACTICING SYSTEM", and, prior provisional application Serial Number 60/492,890, filed 08/06/2003, entitled "DALLY PRACTICING SYSTEM" from both of which priority is claimed, and the contents of which are incorporated herein by these references and are not admitted to be prior art with respect to the present invention by the mention in this cross-reference section.

BACKGROUND

This invention relates to providing systems for assisting a user in practicing dallying. Dallying is the act of wrapping a rope around the horn of a saddle. Dallying is one of the fundamental skills involved in roping which many cowboys and cowgirls need to practice for roping competition in tournaments, rodeos, etc. It is important for such cowboys and cowgirls to achieve a high level of skill at dallying. Speed and proper technique can give a competitive advantage and improper dallying can result in serious injuries. For example, team roping is a timed contest in a rodeo that features two cowpersons competing together: a "header" and a "heeler". The header ropes the steer's head, dallies (wraps the end of the rope around the saddle horn) and pulls the steer with the rope. The heeler then

ropes the back legs of the steer, dallies, and stops his horse. When the heeler catches and dallies and both ropes are tight, the header stops and turns his horse to face the heeler, and the clock is stopped. The team with the fastest time wins the competition.

It is especially important for the heeler to dally soon after roping the steer for at least two reasons: 1) to stop the steer from pulling the rope out of the heeler's hands; and 2) to complete the run and stop the clock as fast as possible. The force the steer exerts on the rope can make dallying difficult. The heeler must judge the slack in the rope and how quickly the slack is being taken up. The heeler must also judge whether and how much rope to let slip to create more slack, if necessary.

The heeler's/dallyer's fingers can be smashed or even ripped off by the tension in the rope if dallying is not accomplished properly. For these reasons it is important to practice the technique of dallying -- and to practice it safely.

OBJECTS AND FEATURES OF THE INVENTION

A primary object and feature of the present invention is to provide dally practicing systems. A further object and feature of the present invention is to provide a system that assists a user in practicing dallying.

It is a further object and feature of the present invention to provide such a system that is relatively safe. It is a

further object and feature of the present invention to provide such a system that has a safety release.

It is yet a further object and feature of the present invention to provide such a system a tensioner for retracting a dally training line. It is a further object and feature of the present invention to provide such a system having adjustable tension. It is yet a further object and feature of the present invention to provide such a system having irregular and/or eccentric tension. It is yet a further object and feature of the present invention to provide such a system having a tensioner attachable to a fixed object.

It is a further object and feature of the present invention to provide such a system that comprises a safe method of dallying training. It is a further object and feature of the present invention to provide such a system that simulates the conditions of competition to provide more valuable training.

A further primary object and feature of the present invention is to provide such a system that is efficient, inexpensive, and handy. Other objects and features of this invention will become apparent with reference to the following descriptions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with a preferred embodiment hereof, this invention provides a dally training system, for use by a dallyer,

for safe dally-practicing, near a substantially fixed object, using at least one saddle horn and using at least one dally rope, comprising, in combination: line means for providing at least one selectively retractable line; tension means for controllably applying at least one tension force to such line for selectively retracting such line means; and at least one such dally rope. Moreover, it provides such a dally training system wherein line means comprises such at least one such dally rope. Additionally, it provides such a dally training system further comprising first connection means for connecting such line means to such at least one such dally rope. Also, it provides such a dally training system further comprising second connection means for connecting such tension means to the fixed object. In addition, it provides such a dally training system further comprising second connection means for connecting such tension means to the fixed object. And, it provides such a dally training system further comprising saddle horn means fixable in adjacent position to such dallyer when such dallyer is using such line means in such dally-practicing.

In accordance with another preferred embodiment hereof, this invention provides a dally training system for safe user-practicing, near a substantially fixed object, using at least one user's rope, the dallying steps to be used by a user, comprising, in combination: line means for providing at least one retractable

line; tension means for applying at least one tension force to such line for retracting such line means; and saddle horn means for dallying substantially adjacent to such dallyer when such dallyer is using such line means in such dally-practicing. Further, it provides such a dally training system wherein line means comprises such at least one such dally rope. Even further, it provides such a dally training system further comprising first connection means for connecting such line means to such at least one such dally rope. Moreover, it provides such a dally training system further comprising second connection means for connecting such tension means to the fixed object. Additionally, it provides such a dally training system further comprising second connection means for connecting such tension means to the fixed object.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment hereof, this invention provides a dally training system, relating to use by a dallyer, for safe dally-practicing, near a substantially fixed object, using at least one saddle horn and using at least one dally rope, comprising, in combination: line means for providing at least one selectively retractable line; tension means for controllably applying at least one tension force to such line for selectively retracting such line means; and such at least one dally rope. Moreover, it provides such a dally training system, wherein such line means comprises such at least one dally rope.

Additionally, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising first connection means for connecting such line means to such at least one dally rope. Also, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising second connection means for connecting such tension means to the substantially fixed object.

In addition, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising second connection means for connecting such tension means to the substantially fixed object. And, it provides such a dally training system further comprising saddle horn means for holding such line means fixable in adjacent position to such dallyer when such dallyer is using such line means in such dally-practicing.

In accordance with another preferred embodiment hereof, this invention provides a dally training system, relating to use by a dallyer, for safe dally-practicing, near a substantially fixed object, using at least one saddle horn and using at least one dally rope, comprising, in combination: at least one line structured and arranged to provide at least one selectively retractable line; at least one tensioner structured and arranged to controllably apply at least one tension force to such at least one line; and selectively retract such at least one line; and such at least one dally rope. Further, it provides such a dally training system, wherein such at least one line comprises such at least one dally rope. Even further, it provides such a dally

training system, further comprising at least one first connector adapted to connect such at least one line to such at least one dally rope. Moreover, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising at least one second connector adapted to connect such at least one tensioner to the fixed object. Additionally, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising at least one second connector adapted to connect such at least one tensioner to the fixed object. Also, it provides such a dally training system further comprising at least one saddle horn to hold such at least one line fixable in adjacent position to such dallyer when such dallyer is using such at least one line in such dally-practicing.

In accordance with another preferred embodiment hereof, this invention provides a dally training system, relating to safe dally-practicing, near a substantially fixed object, using at least one dallyer's rope, the dallying steps to be used by a dallyer, comprising, in combination: providing at least one line; applying at least one tension force to such at least one line for retracting such at least one line; connecting such at least one tension force to the substantially fixed object; connecting such at least one line to such at least one dallyer's rope; and dallying substantially adjacent to such dallyer when such dallyer is using such at least one line in such dally-practicing.

In accordance with another preferred embodiment hereof, this

invention provides a dally training system, relating to use by a dallyer, for safe dally-practicing the steps of dallying, near a fixed object, using at least one saddle horn and using at least one dally rope, comprising, in combination: at least one line; at least one tensioner adapted to apply at least one tension force to such at least one line such that such at least one line is retractable; and at least one saddle horn to hold such at least one line substantially adjacent to such dallyer when such dallyer is using such at least one line in such dally-practicing. In addition, it provides such a dally training system, wherein such at least one line comprises such at least one dally rope. And, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising at least one first connector to connect such at least one line to such at least one dally rope. Further, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising at least one second connector to connect such at least one tensioner to the fixed object. Even further, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising at least one second connector to connect such tensioner to the fixed object. Moreover, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising at least one saddle horn to hold such at least one line fixable in adjacent position to such dallyer when such dallyer is using such at least one line in such dally-practicing.

Additionally, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising at least one reel. Also, it provides such a dally training system, wherein such at least one tensioner comprises at least one spring. In addition, it provides such a dally training system, wherein such at least one tensioner comprises at least one clutch system structured and arranged to allow the dallyer to selectively control tension in such at least one line. And, it provides such a dally training system, wherein such at least one line comprises at least one safety release. Further, it provides such a dally training system, wherein such at least one safety release comprises at least one hook and loop material. Even further, it provides such a dally training system, further comprising at least one anti-kinking element structured and arranged to assist anti-kinking in such at least one line. The dally training system, wherein such at least one anti-kinking element comprises at least one swivel.

In accordance with another preferred embodiment hereof, this invention provides a dally training system, relating to use by a dallyer, for safe dally-practicing, near a fixed object, using at least one saddle horn and using at least one dally rope, comprising, in combination: at least one line; and at least one tensioner adapted to apply at least one tension force to such at least one line such that such at least one line is retractable; wherein such at least one tensioner comprises at least one reel

adapted to wind and unwind such at least one line. Even further, it provides such a dally training system wherein such at least one reel comprises at least one eccentric portion adapted to provide irregular retraction of such at least one line. Even further, it provides such a dally training system wherein such at least one eccentric portion comprises at least one protrusion. Even further, it provides such a dally training system wherein such at least one eccentric portion comprises exactly one protrusion. Even further, it provides such a dally training system further comprising at least one dally rope.

Even further, it provides such a training system, further comprising at least one anti-kinking element structured and arranged to assist anti-kinking in such at least one line. Even further, it provides such a dally training system, wherein such at least one anti-kinking element comprises at least one swivel. Even further, it provides such a dally training system further comprising at least one safety release.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A shows a side view of a dally practicing system, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, attached to a fixed object, e.g., a fence post, showing a user pulling on the rope.

FIG. 1B shows a side view of the dally practicing system of FIG. 1A, showing a user creating slack in the rope.

FIG. 1C shows a side view of the dally practicing system of FIG. 1A, showing a user that has dallied the rope around a saddle horn.

FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of the dally retractor according to FIG. 1A.

FIG. 3 shows a side view of the dally retractor according to FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 shows a front view of the dally retractor according to FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 shows an exploded perspective view of the dally retractor according to FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 shows a side view of a safety release mechanism of the dally practicing system according to FIG. 1A.

FIG. 7 shows a side view, partially in section, of the dally retractor reel according to FIG. 5 illustrating a preferred asymmetric protrusion.

FIG. 8 shows a perspective view of the dally retractor reel according to FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 shows a side view of a swivel and connector for the dally system, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 shows a diagram of a method of safely practicing dallying, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BEST MODES AND
PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1A shows a side view of a dally practicing system 103, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, attached to a fixed object 120 (such as, for example, a fence post, as shown).

FIG. 1B shows a side view of the dally practicing system 103 of FIG. 1A, showing a user creating slack in the rope 104.

FIG. 1C shows a side view of the dally practicing system 103 of FIG. 1A, showing a user that has dallied the rope 104 around a saddle horn 102.

When a cowboy practices dallying with a steer on the distal end of the rope, the conditions (and dangers) of dallying are both present. The cowboy could get injured or lose a finger if movement of the steer quickly takes up the slack in the rope and the cowboy's hand gets caught in the rope. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide conditions that simulate having a steer on the distal end of the rope while providing safer conditions for developing the skill of dallying. This is especially important for people just beginning to learn the skill of dallying. In the past, to be safe, people have practiced dallying by tying the distal end of the rope around a fixed object. In this case, there is always slack in the rope, since the fixed object does not move to take up the slack. However, an

important part of developing the skill of dallying is gauging the slack in the rope that gets taken up as the steer moves. An important component of the skill involved in dallying is being able to dally while the slack is being taken up.

FIG. 1A through FIG. 1C shows the dally practicing system **103** being used by user **100** sitting on saddle **101**. Preferably, saddle **101** may be in a fixed position, as shown (such as, for example, as shown, mounted on a post fixed to a stand, or fixed in the ground) or may be mounted on a horse, etc. Upon reading this specification, those of skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as convenience, user preference, cost, etc., other configurations may suffice, such as, for example, having saddle **101** mounted on a mobile device, or a configuration comprising only a portion of a saddle **101** with a saddle horn **102**, etc.

FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of the dally retractor **109** of FIG. 1A.

FIG. 3 shows a side view of the dally retractor **109** according to FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 shows a front view of the dally retractor **109** according to FIG. 2. Preferably, rope **104** (embodying herein at least one such dally rope) is connected to line **112** by connector **106** (embodying herein first connection means for connecting said line means to said at least one such dally rope), as shown.

Preferably, connector **106** comprises swivel **108** that helps prevent rope **104** from kinking (embodying herein anti-kinking means for helping prevent kinking in such at least one daily rope). Preferably, connector **106** comprises a quick release mechanism **107** which permits user **100** to easily and conveniently attach and detach rope **104** from line **112**, as shown, so that, for example, rope **104** can be replaced when it is worn or damaged and so user can switch out different styles of ropes. Preferably, connector **106** comprises swivel **108**, (best shown in FIG. 9).

Preferably, connector **106** and swivel **108** are made of metal, preferably steel, for strength and durability. According to an alternate preferred embodiment, connector **106** comprises a carabiner. Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as strength, production cost, convenience, etc., other types of connectors may suffice, such as, for example, tying rope **104** to a loop of line **112**, etc.

Preferably, line **112** is made of metal, preferably steel cable, preferably coated in a protective, clear, plastic sleeve or coating. Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as strength, durability, friction, production cost, etc., it may suffice for line **112** to be made of

material other than metal, such as, for example, nylon, to reduce cost, etc. Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as market demand, cost, reel mechanism, etc., it may suffice for line **112** to be made of rope, in which case, for example, it may suffice to omit connector **106**, etc.

Preferably, line **112** is coiled around reel **114**, which is enclosed by case **116**, as shown. Preferably, reel **114** comprises an asymmetric protrusion **115** (such as, for example, as shown in FIG. 7 and FIG. 8) so that reel **114** is eccentric and the speed with which slack is taken up and/or the tension in line **112** varies as the line is coiled around reel **114**, thereby assisting in the simulation of an animal on the end of a rope (embodying herein wherein said reel means comprises eccentric means for providing irregular retraction of said line means for improved simulation of the movement of an animal; and embodying herein wherein said eccentric means comprises at least one protrusion; and embodying herein wherein said eccentric means comprises exactly one protrusion; and embodying herein wherein said at least one reel comprises at least one eccentric portion adapted to provide irregular retraction of said at least one retractable line). Preferably, reel **114** is structured and arranged so that reel **114** will coil the cable up in such a way as to simulate the pull of a running steer. Upon reading this specification, those

skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as user preference, production cost, etc., other reel arrangements may suffice, such as, for example, omitting eccentric protrusion (normal symmetrical reel), other protrusion arrangements (such as more than one, different shapes, etc.), etc.

Preferably, line **112** comprises a stopper **111** that prevents the end of line **112** from being pulled inside of case **116**, as shown. Preferably stopper **111** is sized larger than the opening **113** (which line **112** passes through) in case **116**. Preferably, stopper **111** is made of hard rubber so that it may absorb and dampen the impact of colliding with objects such as case **116** during operation. Preferably, stopper **111** is attached to line **112**, preferably located, as shown, so as to prevent safety release **110**, swivel **108** or connector **106** from entering case **116**. Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as production cost, market demand, circumstances of intended use, etc., it may suffice to omit case **116**; in such circumstance, for example, attaching system **118** would be modified to allow user **100** to attach reel **114** to a fixed object **120**, etc.

Preferably, case **116** comprises attaching system **118** for attaching case **116** to a fixed object **120**, as shown. Preferably,

attaching system **118** allows user **100** to quickly and conveniently attach case **116** to fixed object **120**. Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as location, and types of objects available, etc., it may suffice to attach case **116** to an object that is not fixed, such as, for example, a heavy object on wheels, etc.

Preferably, attaching system **118** (embodying herein second connection means for connecting said tension means to the fixed object) comprises a metal ring **117** that swivels, as shown, through which a strap **119** is threaded and tied to fixed object **120**. Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as production cost, market demand, types of objects to which users want to attach such dallying system, etc., other attaching systems may suffice, such as, for example, clamps, carabiners, short cables, chains, etc., may suffice.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, line **112** comprises safety release **110** that allows rope **104** to detach from line **112**, as shown. Preferably, safety release **110** is automatically released when tension in line **112** exceeds a predetermined value, so that user **100** will not be injured (for example, if the user's fingers are caught in the rope).

Preferably safety release **110** is made of strips of hook and loop fabric such as, for example, Velcro™ (see FIG. 6). Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as cost, reliability, consumer demand, etc., other safety release arrangements may suffice, such as for example, reinforcing the hook and loop fabric with nylon webbing, using release mechanisms other than hook and loop fabric (such as, for example snaps), a clutch that releases tension on line **112**, etc.

Preferably, reel **114** has a retraction mechanism **122** that places tension on line **112** (which places tension on rope **104**) and acts to retract line **112** (embodying herein line means for providing at least one retractable line) into case **116**.

Preferably, retraction mechanism **122** comprises spring **123**, preferably a power spring, (see FIG. 5). Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as cost, reliability, consumer demand, etc., retraction mechanisms other than spring **123** such as, for example, a motor, etc., may suffice.

Preferably, retraction mechanism **122** exerts between about ten to about forty pounds of tension pulling line **112**, preferably enough to simulate a steer taking up slack in the line **112**, while remaining relatively safe (preferably not enough to cut-off a finger caught in the line **112** or rope **104**, for example). Upon

reading this specification, those of ordinary skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, such as user preference, advances in technology, strength of the dallier, etc., other tension modifiers, such as adjustable tension, very light tension, variable tension, etc., may suffice.

Preferably, retraction mechanism **122** takes up slack in rope **104** at a rate between about four feet per second to about twelve feet per second, more preferably about eight feet per second. Preferably retraction mechanism **122** (embodying herein tension means for controllably applying at least one tension force to said line for selectively retracting said line means) comprises a clutch system **121** (see FIG. 5) that assists a user **100** to stop the tension placed on line **112** (embodying herein line means for providing at least one selectively retractable line). Upon reading this specification, those of ordinary skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, such as user preference, advances in technology, intended use, etc., other retraction mechanism actions, such as changing tension over time, releasing tension at a set point, etc., may suffice.

Preferably, in operation, a user **100** (also herein called a dallyer) practices dallying by wrapping rope **104** around the saddle horn **102** (embodying herein saddle horn means fixable in adjacent position to such dallyer when such dallyer is using said line means in such dally-practicing) of saddle **101**, as shown in

FIG. 1C. Preferably, retraction mechanism **122** takes up slack in rope **104**, simulating a steer and providing a more realistic training experience. Preferably, reel **116** allows at least fifteen feet of cable to be released/retracted. Preferably, user **100** begins by releasing a length of line **112** from reel **116**, such as, for example fifteen feet. The user then preferably coils a similar amount of rope **104** in one hand, as shown in FIG. 1A. Preferably, user **100** can control whether retraction mechanism **122** provides tension in the line or not by engaging and disengaging clutch system **121**. Preferably clutch system **121** operates by engaging when line **112** is slowly retracted, stopping retraction mechanism **122** from placing tension on line **112**. Preferably, clutch system **121** is disengaged when line **112** is pulled from reel **116** (releasing line **112**, and allowing retraction mechanism **122** to place tension on line **112**). Preferably, user **100** practices dallying by getting positioned with coiled rope **105** in one hand and then pulling **200** (as shown especially in FIG. 1A) on rope **104** with the other hand (thereby releasing clutch system **121**, if engaged), as shown in FIG. 1A. Preferably, user **100** then creates slack in rope **104** by moving the hand quickly forward **202** (as shown in FIG. 1B) and dallies **204** (as shown in FIG. 1C) while retraction mechanism **122** takes up the slack. Preferably, user **100** can create extra slack in line **112** by releasing coiled rope

105. Upon reading the teachings of this specification, those with ordinary skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering such issues as economics, user preference, teaching method, dallyer age and height, etc., other dally practice methods with dally practicing system **103** may suffice.

FIG. 5 shows an exploded perspective view of the dally retractor **109** of FIG. 2. Preferably, case **116** is a circular case, preferably made of a sturdy material, preferably metal, to protect spring **122** and retracted portion of line **112**. Upon reading the teachings of this specification, those with ordinary skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering such issues as economics, user preference, durability etc., other materials for the case **116**, such as plastic, neoprene, PVC, carbon-fiber, etc., may suffice.

Furthermore, upon reading the teachings of this specification, those with ordinary skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering such issues as economics, user preference, durability, aesthetics, function, etc., other case **116** configurations, such as square, polygonal, etc., may suffice. Preferably, case **116** is held together by screws **124**. Preferably, attaching system **118** is connected to case **116** with spacers **125** and screws **124**, as shown. Preferably, retractor **109** comprises spring **123** and clutch **121**, which are

housed inside case **116**, as shown. Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as cost, consumer demand, etc., other clutch arrangements, such as other types of clutch mechanisms, omitting the clutch, etc., may suffice.

FIG. 6 shows a side view of a safety release mechanism **110** of dally practicing system **103** according to FIG. 1A. Preferably, safety release **110** comprises two pieces of hook and loop fabric **130** (for example, Velcro™), as shown. Preferably, excessive tension in line **112** acts to pull the two pieces of hook and loop fabric **130** apart, breaking the connection between the hook and loop fabric **130** portions **132**. Upon reading this specification, those skilled in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, considering issues such as the force and operation of retraction mechanism **122**, cost, convenience, etc., omitting or having alternative safety release mechanisms, such as for example, a snap that comes undone (thereby disconnecting rope **104** from reel **114**) at a predetermined threshold of tension, a clutch that releases at a threshold of tension, etc., may suffice.

FIG. 7 shows a side view, partially in section, of the dally retractor reel **114** according to FIG. 5, illustrating a preferred asymmetric protrusion. Preferably, protrusion **115** causes tension

force **109** to be irregular and jerky, much like a fighting steer would be, in order to more closely simulate the dallying experience for training. Upon reading this specification, those of ordinary skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, such as user preference, advances in technology, etc., other sources of random movement, such as other arrangements of protrusions **115**, attaching tension force **109** to a mechanical bull, etc., may suffice.

FIG. 8 shows a perspective view of dally retractor reel **114** according to FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 shows a side view of a swivel **108** and connector **106** of the dally system **103**. Preferably, connector **106** comprises swivel **108**, as shown. Preferably, connector **106** and swivel **108** are made of metal, as shown, more preferably steel, for strength and durability. Upon reading this specification, those of ordinary skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, such as user preference, advances in technology, etc., other swivels and connectors, such as plastic swivels, ball-in-socket swivels, plastic connectors, etc., may suffice.

FIG. 10 shows a diagram of a method **1000** of safely practicing dallying, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Preferably, method **1000** comprises the steps of: providing **1010** at least one line **112**; applying **1020** at least

one tension force **109** to such at least one line **112** for retracting such at least one line **112**; connecting **1030** such at least one tension force **109** to the substantially fixed object **120**; connecting **1040** such at least one line **112** to such at least one dallyer's rope **104**; and dallying **1050** substantially adjacent to such dallyer **100** when such dallyer **100** is using said at least one line **112** in such dally-practicing (at least embodying herein providing at least one line; applying at least one tension force to such at least one line for retracting such at least one line; connecting such at least one tension force to the substantially fixed object; connecting such at least one line to such at least one dallyer's rope; and dallying substantially adjacent to such dallyer when such dallyer is using said at least one line in such dally-practicing). Upon reading this specification, those of ordinary skill in the art will now understand that, under appropriate circumstances, such as user preference, advances in technology, intended use, etc., other steps, such as adjusting the tension force, timing the dally process, connecting tension force **109** to a movable object, etc., may suffice.

Although applicant has described applicant's preferred embodiments of this invention, it will be understood that the broadest scope of this invention includes such modifications as diverse shapes and sizes and materials. Such scope is limited only by the below claims as read in connection with the above

specification.

Further, many other advantages of applicant's invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the above descriptions and the below claims.